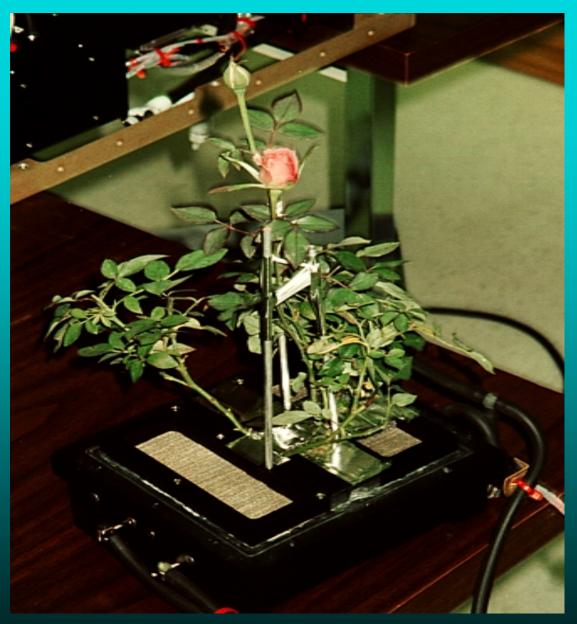


Astroculture Unit™ built by Dr. Zhou of WCSAR





Rooting Tray with Rose plant with 2 buds





Rose Blooming on STS-95 Shuttle - video





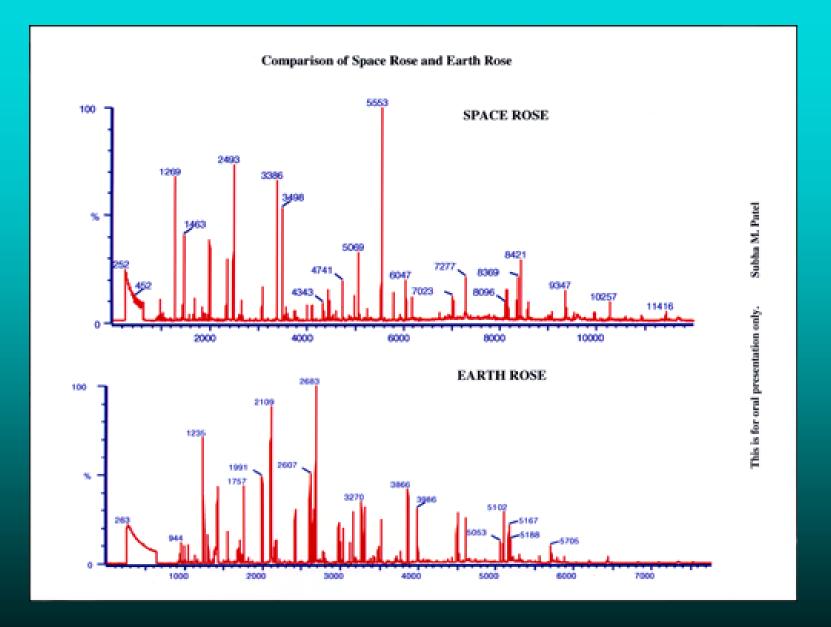
Rose Flowers when returned to Earth





Close-up of the flowers





COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF GROUND SIMULATION vs SPACE EXPERIMENT

Ground Exp. Space Exp. (Avg. 3 days) (Avg. 3 days) Comments

Total Volatiles by peak area

15.3 x 10⁸

6.7 x 10⁸

Decreased x 2.3



COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF LIVING ROSE (OVERNIGHT SCENTSATION) in EARTH & SPACE (average of 3 days)

Compound	Rose bloom in Astroculture™ unit in Earth	Rose bloom in Astroculture™ unit in Space	Comments
Cis-3-Hexenyl/Hexyl Acetate	1.1	0.1	Decreased x 10
R os e oxide	0.3	0.1	Decreased x 3
3,5-Dimethoxy Toluene	0.7	0.4	Decreased x 2
T heas pirane	6.7	1.9	Decreased x 4
Phenyl ethyl acetate	24.7	12.1	Decreased x 2
Phenyl ethyl alcohol	31.0	32.7	No change
Citronellol	9.1	14.1	Increased x2
Geraniol	0.9	2.2	Increased x2
Methyl geranate	0.3	0.8	Increased x3
Methyl Eugenol	2.9	2.3	No change
Dihydro β-ionol	5.2	8.4	Increased x2
Hydrocarbons (C15-C21)	10.0	16.7	Increased x2
Acids (C12-C16)	3.2	4.6	Increas ed x2

RESULTS OF THE SPACE FLOWER EXPERIMENT

- The total aroma volatiles have been reduced under microgravity but the quantitative composition of the rose has changed in a positive way.
- Apparently, this rose plant has grown more in space than earth.



Shiseido-Japan, utilized the Space Rose fragrance

